



ATTO Technology, Inc.

Installation and Operation Manual

ATTO ExpressPCI UL4S

Single Channel Ultra 320 SCSI, PCI-X Host Adapter

ATTO ExpressPCI UL4D

Dual Channel Ultra 320 SCSI, PCI-X Host Adapter

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1 SCSI is a key technology for storage

Ultra320 SCSI represents the seventh generation of SCSI technology, an I/O interface that increases performance while maintaining backward compatibility and legacy support.

From its roots in 5 MB/sec. transfer rates, SCSI has evolved as the leading interface for disk drive connections in high performance servers. It features maximum data transfer rates of 320 MB/second, full backward compatibility with older versions of SCSI protocols and additional features to improve performance and reliability.

When implemented in a PCI-X environment that delivers 1 GB/sec., Ultra320 is a powerful storage technology. All forms of digital content, from e-mail, video, film, and audio, to streaming video, and imaging, are driving the unprecedented growth in storage that pushes the I/O bandwidth, requiring more advanced interfaces to handle data transfer.

Exhibit 1-1 How SCSI has evolved.

	Narrow	Fast/ Narrow	Ultra	Ultra/WIDE	Ultra2	Ultra3 Ultra160	Ultra320
Data transfer rates	<5 MB/sec	10 MB/sec	20 MB/sec	40 MB/sec	80 MB/sec	160 MB/sec	320 MB/sec
SCSI protocol	SCSI-1	SCSI-2	SCSI-3	SCSI-3	SCSI-3	SCSI-3	SCSI-3
Specification	SPI-1	SPI-1	SPI-1	SPI-1	SPI-2	SPI-3	SPI-4
Transfer type	Single-Ended	Single-Ended HVD	Single-Ended HVD	Single-Ended HVD	LVD	LVD	LVD

SCSI Advantages

- ❖ Backward compatible with older versions of SCSI. Newer adapters will negotiate to the lower speeds of legacy devices.
- ❖ Minimal investment to upgrade technology. Older equipment may still be used with newer equipment. Upgrade does not require replacement of infrastructure.
- ❖ Fastest desktop and server storage technology. Ultra320 SCSI is 2.5 times faster than gigabit Ethernet, 60% faster than 2-Gigabit Fibre Channel, and 3.2 times faster than standard Fibre Channel.

Glossary

Some terms used in the storage industry are defined below. More information is available through the ATTO Technology website (www.attotech.com) and the SCSI Trade Association (www.scsita.org).

Term	Definition
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Asynchronous Information Protection	AIP: although most Ultra320 traffic is sent synchronously and protected by CRC, some information is still sent asynchronously. AIP implements CRC-level error checking on asynchronous traffic ensuring end-to-end data integrity.
bit	Smallest unit of data a computer can process: a single binary digit with a value of either 0 or 1
byte	an ordered set of 8 bits
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Checking, an error-correcting code which calculates a numeric value for received and transmitted data. If no error has occurred during transmission, the CRC for both received and transmitted data should be the same.
destination address	A value in the frame header of each frame which identifies the port in the node where the frame is being sent

Term	Definition
domain validation	Before sending data, domain validation verifies that the physical connection is capable of handling the negotiated transfer speed. If the system determines that Ultra320 speeds are not feasible, a slower speed is enforced.
double transition clocking	Increases the data line frequency to equal that of the request signal, allowing sampling on both the leading and trailing edges of the request signal. Clocking can be set to ensure compatibility with legacy devices
flow control	The target indicates to the initiator when the last packet of a data stream will be transferred so that the initiator can flush FIFOs and terminate pre-fetch sooner than previously possible. Basically, the target warns the initiator that the transfer is almost complete so that it can prepare for the next transfer while the target completes the current transfer.
host	A processor, usually a CPU and memory, which communicates with devices over an interface
HVD	High voltage differential: uses two wires, transmitting a signal on one and its inverse on the other. At the receiving end, the difference between the two signals is measured and interpreted. Noise on the bus will affect both the signal and its inverse equally, so the difference between the two lines will remain the same and the noise cannot be misread as a signal.
initiator device	A component which originates a command
LED	Light-emitting diode: a type of diode that emits light when current passes through it. Visible LEDs are used as indicator lights on all sorts of electronic devices.
LVD	Low voltage differential. SCSI signalling method that combines the benefits of HVD and single-ended technologies, allowing longer cabling configurations while consuming less power than HVD technology.
originator	An initiating device; a component which originates a command
packetization	Creates information units (IUs) from commands, data, status information, etc. which are passed as synchronous transfers. Maximizes bus use, minimizes command overhead and allows multiple commands to be transferred in a single connection
pre-compensation	Although SCSI transfer speeds have changed dramatically over the past several generations, cable specifications have remained constant. Higher speed and frequency signals have a greater potential for reflection and distortion over distance. Pre-compensation techniques slightly modify the SCSI signal to reduce the chance of these types of problems.
Quick Arbitration Select (QAS) Arbitration	The process of devices negotiating for control of the bus with built-in “quiet times” so that fast and legacy devices have an opportunity to take control of the bus. A fair, but somewhat inefficient process. QAS speeds up the arbitration process by eliminating the bus free phase. When combined with packetization, reduces command overhead and maximizes bus use.
read and write data streaming	Minimizes data transfer overhead by allowing a target to send one data stream (LQ) packet followed by multiple data packets. Minimizes overhead of data transfers because the target can send one data stream packet followed by multiple data packets
receiver	The ultimate destination of data transmission; a terminal device
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface: a processor-independent standard for system-level interface between a computer and intelligent devices including hard disks, floppy disks, CD-ROM, printers, scanners, etc.
single-ended	An electrical signal protocol that transmits information through changes in voltage. Single-ended SCSI uses standard TTL signal and ground pairs to transmit information over the SCSI bus.
training pattern	SCSI is a parallel bus technology that is dependent on signals being transmitted on parallel wires simultaneously. At higher speeds, minute differences in wire lengths and transmission characteristics could cause problems. Training pattern testing measures these minute differences and compensates for them.
V path™ Technology	The ATTO ExpressPCI UL4S with Vpath Technology offers data transfer rates of 320 MB/sec. With one external connector and one internal connector, Vpath Technology allows both faster and slower devices to run without impacting the speed of faster devices.

2 ATTO ExpressPCI provides Ultra320 SCSI solutions

The Ultra320 SCSI host adapter represents the seventh generation of SCSI technology, an I/O interface that is committed to increased performance while maintaining backward compatibility and legacy support. The ATTO ExpressPCI UL4S is a single channel Ultra 320 SCSI, PCI-X host adapter while the ATTO ExpressPCI UL4D is a dual channel Ultra 320 SCSI, PCI-X Host Adapter.

Today's computing applications continue to strain the host PCI bus and storage subsystem. To bring better performance and reliability to today's professional applications, the ATTO ExpressPCI UL4D and UL4S adapters deliver up to 640 MB/sec. data throughput, and take advantage of the new PCI-X bus interface and improvements in the SCSI standard. ATTO ExpressPCI UL4D and UL4S adapters deliver the high bandwidth demanded in data-intensive environments such as real-time and high-definition video editing, web server and database engines.

What's new in Ultra320

The Ultra3 SCSI specifications originally included five features:

- ❖ Double Transition Clocking
- ❖ Domain Validation
- ❖ Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
- ❖ Packetization
- ❖ Quick Arbitration Select (QAS)

Ultra320 SCSI supports all Ultra3 features plus:

- ❖ Free-Running Clock
- ❖ Read and Write Data Streaming
- ❖ Flow Control
- ❖ Training Pattern
- ❖ Pre-Compensation
- ❖ Asynchronous Information Protection (AIP)

Common features

- ❖ Supports data transfer speeds of up to 320 MB/sec. per channel
- ❖ Supports Ultra 320 Specifications including:

- ❖ Packetized SCSI
- ❖ Double transition clocking
- ❖ Quick Arbitration Select (QAS)
- ❖ Cyclical Redundancy Checking (CRC)
- ❖ Domain Validation (DV)
- ❖ Asynchronous Information Protection (AIP)
- ❖ Free-running clock
- ❖ Flow control
- ❖ Advanced Data Streaming (ADS™) provides controlled acceleration of data transfers.
- ❖ Embedded RISC processor for low overhead
- ❖ Bus mastering eliminates CPU processing time as a bottleneck
- ❖ Tagged command queuing allows threads to be processed efficiently
- ❖ Disconnect/reconnect eliminates wait time between transfers
- ❖ Optimized scatter/gather lists
- ❖ Backward compatible with legacy SCSI devices
- ❖ ASPI (Windows®) and SCSI Manager 4.3 (Macintosh®) compatible
- ❖ Automatic and upper-byte termination
- ❖ Flash ROM for easy field upgrades
- ❖ RAID ready
- ❖ Accelerated PCI bus management
 - ❖ PCI Bus Master rate of 1-GB/sec.
 - ❖ PCI-X 1.0a compliant
 - ❖ PCI 2.2 compliant
 - ❖ 64-bit/133 Mhz PCI-X (backward compatible with standard PCI)

UL4D specific features

- ❖ Two external VHDCI and two internal high-density 68-pin connectors
- ❖ Supports up to 30 SCSI bus IDs (15 per channel)

UL4S specific features

- ❖ One external high-density 68-pin connector and one internal high-density 68-pin connector
- ❖ VPath-enabled data transfers to increase configuration flexibility
- ❖ Supports up to 30 SCSI bus IDs (15 per channel)

Environment and physical specifications**Operating temperature** 0-50°C**Humidity** 10-90% non-condensing**Short Card Form Factor****Length** 6.521 inches**Height** 4.2 inches**MTBF** 150,000 hours**MTTR** <15 minutes**Power Requirements:** 1A @ 5V**SCSI host adapter selection guide**

<i>Single Channel</i>	ExpressPCI Ultra 320	Express PCI Ultra 3	Express PCI Ultra Wide
Max. transfer rate	320 MB/sec	160 MB/sec.	40 MB/sec.
LVD	√	√	
HVD			
64-bit	√	√	
32-bit	√	√	√
33/66 MHZ	√	√	
133 MHZ	√		
Bus ID support	30	30	15
Part number	EPCI-UL4S	EPCI-UL3S	EPCI-PSC

<i>Dual Channel--- 2 independent channels</i>	ExpressPCI Ultra 320	Express PCI Ultra 3
Max. transfer rate	640 MB/sec	320 MB/sec.
LVD	√	√
64-bit	√	√
32-bit	√	√
33/66 MHZ	√	√
133 MHZ	√	
Bus ID support	30	30
Part number	EPCI-UL4S	EPCI-UL3D

3 Installing hardware

Install the ATTO ExpressPCI Ultra320 host adapter and attach your SCSI devices to it using the instructions below. To get the best performance from your ATTO Express Ultra320 host adapters, use Ultra320 SCSI devices.

WARNING Remember to back up your system data before changing or installing hardware.

System requirements

The ATTO Express PCI host adapter package contains the host adapter, the ATTO Express Pro-Tools CD and a warranty and registration card. If any of these items are missing, contact your ATTO authorized sales representative.

To install and use the ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI adapter you will need:

- ❖ A computer with an available 64-bit PCI-X expansion slot (preferred) or a standard 64-bit PCI expansion slot.
- ❖ The complete ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI host adapter package.

WARNING ATTO ExpressPCI host adapters contain components that are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). ESD can cause damage to the ExpressPCI host adapter. Please follow standard methods to avoid ESD.

Installation

Remember to back up your system data before changing or installing hardware.

1 Plan your SCSI device connections.

If connecting both internal and external devices to the ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI adapter, be sure to have the appropriate cables to connect devices.

2 Set SCSI device termination. Devices at both ends of the SCSI bus must be terminated.

Devices in the middle of the bus, including the ATTO ExpressPCI adapter, must have termination removed or disabled. The ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI UL4S and UL4D adapters will select proper termination if left in auto termination mode.

3 Set SCSI IDs. Each device on the SCSI bus requires a unique SCSI ID, one different from the host adapter ID. The default setting for the ATTO ExpressPCI adapter is 7.

If you need to change this setting, refer to the ExpressPCI Utilities Installation and Operation manual. Also refer to your SCSI device documentation to determine the current SCSI ID and how to change it. Wide (16-bit) SCSI devices can be assigned IDs 0-6 and 8-15, while Narrow (8-bit) devices can only be assigned IDs ranging from 0-6.

4 Review system documentation to select an appropriate slot to install your ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI adapter. The combined power consumption of your expansion slots must not exceed the limits for your system. If you have more than one expansion card installed, make sure power consumption is within the limits outlined in your system documentation.

5 Power down the computer and unplug the computer from all power sources.

6 Open the case.

7 Install the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter in any open PCI expansion slot. If you have questions about how to install an expansion card in your system, consult your computer's documentation.

For best performance, ATTO recommends using PCI-X expansion slots.

8 Connect SCSI devices by inserting a SCSI cable to the connector on the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter until you hear a click. Refer to Chapter 3.1 when selecting cables.

9 Close the case on the computer and power it up.

10 ATTO ExpressPCI host adapters come preconfigured to operate properly in a variety of common system setups. However, some systems or setups may benefit by tuning the adapter for optimal performance.

Refer to the *ATTO ExpressPCI Utilities Installation and Operation manual* for more information on changing host adapter settings.

3.1 Cabling and termination

Cables and devices must be chosen to maximize performance and minimize the electrical noise from the high-speed data transfers available with the SCSI protocol. Cabling and termination methods become important considerations.

The following table lists the maximum number of devices you may connect at specific cable

distances using differential and single-ended SCSI in various SCSI environments.

Exhibit 3.1-1 The development of SCSI capabilities

STA terms	Bus speed MB/sec. max.	Bus width bits	Max. bus lengths, meters			Max. device support
			Single-ended	LVD	HVD	
SCSI-1	5	8	6	-	25	8
Fast SCSI	10	8	3	-	25	8
Fast Wide SCSI	20	16	3	-	25	16
Wide Ultra/WIDE SCSI	40	16	-	-	25	16
Wide Ultra/WIDE SCSI	40	16	1.5	-	-	8
Wide Ultra/WIDE SCSI	40	16	3	-	-	4
Ultra2 SCSI	80	16	-	12	-	16
Ultra3 SCSI	160	16	-	12	-	16
Ultra320 SCSI	320	16	-	12	-	16

Cable types

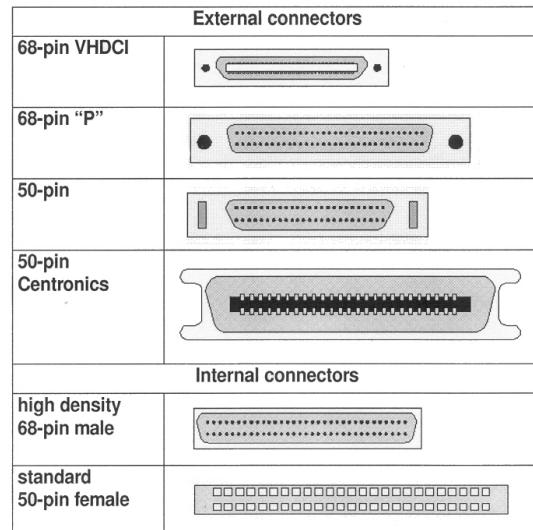
Use high quality Ultra320-rated, well-insulated SCSI cables to ensure error free communications. The illustration at right depicts several internal and external cable connectors.

Setting up cables and termination

The ExpressPCI Ultra320 SCSI host adapter supports two types of SCSI signaling: Low Voltage Differential (LVD) and Single-Ended. Devices on the same SCSI bus must use the same signaling, either LVD or Single-Ended.

To set up cabling and termination:

- 1 **Determine whether you are using a single channel or dual channel host adapter model. One external connector indicates a single channel host adapter; two external connectors indicate a dual channel host adapter.**
- 2 **Determine if SCSI devices will be installed internally or externally.**



Total bus cable length, varies by host adapter and type of attached devices. Refer to Exhibit 3.1-1 for details on maximum cable length.

If you combine Wide 16-bit and Narrow 8-bit devices on the same connector, connect the Wide devices first (closest to the connector).

Please refer to the documentation for your SCSI devices to determine they are Wide or Narrow, UltraWIDE SCSI, Ultra2 SCSI, Ultra3 or Ultra 320.

3 Determine which terminator to use

Use an LVD terminator if you are only using LVD devices. Although you can use a Single-Ended terminator, all devices will be limited to Ultra SCSI speeds. Single-Ended devices require a Single-Ended terminator. If you use an LVD terminator with Single-Ended devices, the system may hang or devices may not be seen on the SCSI bus. Some termination manufacturers provide automatically sensing terminators.

External terminators should be attached to the last external device in the SCSI chain. Don't use any other termination on the external SCSI chain. The last device on an internal SCSI chain should also be terminated. This can be done in several ways. Many Single-Ended Ultra SCSI and earlier devices provide a jumper setting for applying termination: place a jumper over the pins designated for termination on the last device on the internal cable. Check with your drive manufacturer if you are not sure which pins to use.

LVD Ultra2 and Ultra3 SCSI devices cannot supply their own termination. Use an internal ribbon cable which has a SCSI terminator attached to the end of it, connect the unterminated end of the cable to the host adapter card and the internal drives to the subsequent connectors. The terminator should be at the opposite end of the cable from the host adapter card.

Wide (16-bit) and Narrow (8-bit) devices can be connected together on the same connector of the host adapter card, but wide devices must be attached first, followed by narrow devices. To terminate the SCSI bus, the cable or adapter used to convert from a wide (68-pin) connector to a narrow (50-pin) connector provides partial

termination, allowing upper 8-bits (or byte) of the wide SCSI bus to be properly terminated. A narrow terminator should be used on the last narrow device to terminate the rest of the SCSI bus. A SCSI bus without partial termination between the wide and narrow devices may at first appear to work correctly, but occasional I/O errors will occur without proper termination.

If you use both internal and external connectors and mix Single-Ended and LVD devices on the same bus, even if using different connectors, the host adapter card will operate with Single-Ended signaling at UltraSCSI speeds.

Automatic termination: when both internal and external connectors are used, the host adapter card detects the presence of devices and turns off termination. If devices are removed from one connector of the card, the host adapter will automatically detect the change, and enable its own termination.

Software controlled termination: You may have to override the host adapter's automatic termination if only narrow devices are attached to one connector and wide devices are attached to the other connector on the same bus. The host adapter must supply partial termination to the upper 8-bits (byte), but it will not do so automatically. Please refer to your ExpressPCI Utilities manual for instructions on setting the host adapter's termination to Upper Byte.

Termination power: host adapters supply termination power to the bus at all times and many SCSI devices are also able to supply termination power. SCSI signal quality, particularly with long or marginal quality cables, may be improved if the device supplies the termination power. Contact your device manufacturer for more information on your device's ability to supply termination power.

3.2 Installing and Updating Device Drivers

After installing the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter, you must configure your system to recognize and use it by installing drivers for your operating system. If you already have one or more ExpressPCI adapters installed and you are installing additional adapter(s), you do NOT need to perform any of these procedures unless you are updating a previously installed driver.

Windows Server 2003 & Windows 2000/XP

To install or upgrade the ExpressPCI driver

- 1 Log on to Windows as the system administrator.
- 2 Insert your ExpressPCI Installation Disk
- 3 Run *Setup.exe*
- 4 Click *Install*
- 5 Follow the instructions to complete the installation.

To add drivers to an existing Windows installation if you are NOT replacing the adapter to which the boot disk drive is attached.

NOTE Complete this installation procedure before attaching any devices to the adapter. If another driver has been loaded before the ExpressPCI driver is loaded and you are using ATTO striping, you may experience data corruption.

- 1 Log on to Windows as the system administrator.
- 2 Insert your ExpressPCI Installation Disk
- 3 Run *Setup.exe*
- 4 Click *Install*
- 5 Follow the instructions to complete the installation.
- 6 Shut down Windows when the Setup window prompts you to do so.
- 7 Install your ExpressPCI adapter into an available PCI expansion slot.
- 8 Restart Windows. Windows should detect your ExpressPCI adapter.
- 9 **Windows Server 2003/XP:** Insert the ExpressPCI Installation disk when prompted
Windows 2000: The *Found New Hardware Wizard* will appear: proceed through the wizard defaults and insert the ExpressPCI Installation disk when prompted.
- 10 When adapter installation is complete, the *Found New Hardware Wizard* will appear showing an *ATTO Phantom Device* for each

channel. Proceed through the wizard with the default settings to complete the installation.

To add support to an existing Windows installation if you ARE replacing the adapter to which the boot disk drive is attached

- 1 Log on to Windows as the system administrator.
- 2 Insert your ExpressPCI Installation Disk
- 3 Run *Setup.exe*
- 4 Click *Install*
- 5 Follow the instructions to complete the installation
- 6 Leaving the existing adapter in the system with the devices attached, shut down Windows
- 7 Attach the desired devices from your previous adapter to the ExpressPCI adapter and, if desired, remove the previous adapter.
- 8 Restart Windows.

To install a new copy of Windows onto a SCSI disk attached to the ExpressPCI adapter.

- 1 Start Windows text mode setup as per the instructions provided with Windows.
- 2 When the first blue window, *Windows Setup*, appears, press *F6*. The setup program will display a prompt in the status window on the bottom left of the monitor. Setup will continue to load files
- 3 At the new window with instructions to specify additional mass storage devices, press *S*.
- 4 Insert the ExpressPCI installation disk in drive *A:* and press *Enter*.
- 5 At the screen from which you would normally select a driver, a list of ExpressPCI adapters should appear. Select your adapter and press *Enter*.
- 6 Windows Setup will load the files from the disk.
- 7 ATTO ExpressPCI device should now be listed as detected in the screen which appears.
- 8 Repeat steps 3-7 for any other vendor-supplied driver installation disks.

- 9 After all other drivers have been processed, press *Enter* and proceed with the rest of the Windows Installation procedure.

NOTE When Windows begins copying files to your hard disk, you will again be prompted to insert the ExpressPCI

installation disk and any other vendor-supplied disks you used during custom installation. This is normal. The first time you inserted the disks, Windows loaded the drivers into memory; the second time, Windows copied the driver to the hard disk.

Windows NT Installation

To install/upgrade the Windows NT driver

- 1 Log on to Windows as the system administrator.
- 2 Open the *SCSI Adapters* applet in the *Control Panel*
- 3 Click on *Drivers* tab.
- 4 Click *Add...*
- 5 Click *Have Disk...*
- 6 Insert your ExpressPCI Installation Disk
- 7 Enter the path for it under *Copy manufacturer's files from*
- 8 Click *OK*
- 9 A list of ExpressPCI adapters will be displayed. Select your adapter and click *OK*.
- 10 Windows will install the necessary files and prompt you to restart Windows.
- 11 Restart Windows to complete the ExpressPCI installation.

To add a driver to an existing Windows installation when you are NOT replacing the adapter to which the boot disk drive is attached.

- 1 Install the ExpressPCI adapter into an available PCI expansion slot.
- 2 Log on to Windows as the system administrator.
- 3 Open the *SCSI Adapters* applet in the *Control Panel*
- 4 Click on *Drivers* tab.
- 5 Click *Add...*
- 6 Click *Have Disk...*
- 7 Insert your ExpressPCI Installation Disk
- 8 Enter the path for it under *Copy manufacturer's files from*
- 9 Click *OK*
- 10 A list of ExpressPCI adapters will be displayed. Select your adapter and click *OK*
- 11 Windows will install the necessary files and prompt you to restart Windows.

- 12 Restart Windows to complete the ExpressPCI installation.

To add a driver for your ExpressPCI adapter to an existing Windows installation if you ARE replacing the adapter to which the boot disk drive is attached

- 1 Insert the adapter into an available PCI expansion slot, but DO NOT remove the existing adapter or disconnect devices from it.
- 2 Log on to Windows as the system administrator.
- 3 Open the *SCSI Adapters* applet in the *Control Panel*
- 4 Click on *Drivers* tab.
- 5 Click *Add...*
- 6 Click *Have Disk...*
- 7 Insert your ExpressPCI Installation Disk
- 8 Enter the path for it under *Copy manufacturer's files from*
- 9 Click *OK*
- 10 A list of ExpressPCI adapters will be displayed. Select your adapter and click *OK*
- 11 Windows will install the necessary files and prompt you to restart Windows.
- 12 Restart Windows to complete the ExpressPCI installation.
- 13 Shut down Windows, attach the desired devices from your previous adapter to the ExpressPCI adapter and, if desired, remove the previous adapter.
- 14 Restart Windows.
- 15 If you removed the previous adapter, you will see messages stating that one or more services did not start, suggesting that you look in the system log. To avoid receiving these messages on subsequent system startup attempts, use the *SCSI Adapters* applet in the *Control Panel* to remove the driver for the previous adapter.

To install a new copy of Windows NT onto a SCSI disk attached to your ExpressPCI adapter.

- 1 Start Windows NT text mode setup as per the instructions provided with Windows NT.
- 2 Press *F6* when the first blue window, *Windows NT Setup*, appears. Setup will continue to load files.
- 3 After loading the setup files, you will be given several choices. Press *Enter* to install Windows.
- 4 From the list of devices detected by Windows, press *S*.
- 5 Choose *Other* to install the ExpressPCI driver and any other drivers for which you have OEM-supplied installation disks.
- 6 Insert the ExpressPCI installation diskette in drive A:

- 7 Press *Enter*

- 8 Windows should load the driver, detect the presence of the ExpressPCI adapter, then return to the screen of step 3. The ExpressPCI driver should now be included in the list of devices. Repeat steps 3 - 8 for any other vendor-supplied driver installation disks.
- 9 After all other drivers have been processed, press *Enter* and proceed with the rest of the Windows Installation procedure.

NOTE When Windows begins copying files to your hard disk, you will be prompted to insert the ExpressPCI installation disk and any other vendor-supplied disks you used during custom installation. This is normal. The first time you inserted the disks, Windows loaded the drivers into memory; the second time, Windows copied the driver to the hard disk.

Re-flashing Firmware in Windows

ATTO typically releases adapter firmware and drivers simultaneously. We recommend that both the firmware and drivers be updated to ensure proper operation.

To re-flash the firmware to the latest version:

- 1 Obtain the latest firmware from the ATTO web site www.attotech.com.
- 2 Extract the firmware to a floppy disk by executing the self-extracting file.
- 3 Reboot the PC.
- 4 An ATTO Technology banner will announce that the host adapter was detected. Enter *Control-Z* when prompted to begin the setup utility.
- 5 Select the *Upgrade Flash ROM* option and insert the disk into the drive slot.

- 6 Follow the on-line instructions.

- 7 Remove the disk and reboot the PC.

NOTE Firmware must be loaded from a floppy or from the internal hard drive because the CD-ROM drivers are not loaded at this point in the system boot process.

To re-flash the firmware to the latest version for Ultra320 adapters:

The ATTO ExpressPCI Configuration Tool, available on the ATTO web site, www.attotech.com/software/index.html, will verify drivers and firmware versions and attempt to flash. Instructions for using this utility are provided as part of the download process.

Linux and Sun Solaris Driver Installation

ATTO offers Linux and Sun Solaris drivers which are compatible with the ExpressPCI host adapters. A complete download package, including all necessary installation instructions, is available on

the ExpressPCI Utilities CD-ROM or directly from the ATTO Technology web site, www.attotech.com. Please refer to these documents for installation instructions.

Updating Drivers and Re-flashing Firmware in Mac OS X

Mac OS X drivers, including installer packages, can be downloaded directly from the ATTO web site, www.attotech.com. The driver installers will automatically unionist existing drivers and properly install the new drivers on your system. After installing, the new adapter driver you will need to update the firmware.

The ATTO ExpressPCI Configuration Tool, available on the ATTO web site, www.attotech.com/software/index.html, will verify drivers and firmware versions and attempt to flash. Instructions for using this utility are provided as part of the download process.

Updating Drivers and Re-flashing Firmware in Mac OS 9

To re-flash the firmware to the latest version:

- 1 Obtain the latest firmware and updater program from the ATTO web site www.attotech.com and download to your host.
- 2 Create a folder or drive where you want the program files to be placed.
- 3 Using a compression utility capable of handling *hqx* files, extract the files by clicking *Save*.

- 4 Open the program file folder and click on the *ExpressPCI Updater* program.
- 5 Select the appropriate option and hit *Enter*.
- 6 A message will inform you which ExpressPCI cards were updated.
- 7 Type *Q* to quit.
- 8 Re-boot the Macintosh system.

4 Maximizing Performance with your ExpressPCI HBA

If you are getting less performance than you expect, there are several things you can do such as making sure you are using the latest ATTO driver, setting the registry entry for large block transfers, using ATTO ExpressRAID for setting up RAID groups, increasing transfer size, and analyzing your system's I/Os.

While the factory settings on your ExpressPCI host adapter should provide excellent performance for a wide range of applications, you may improve performance by modifying some of the system factors which affect your ExpressPCI host adapter.

For example, the ATTO driver can transfer well over a megabyte with one SCSI command.

NOTE You must use an ATTO driver when using ATTO ExpressRAID software.

Use the latest ATTO driver

Determine which drive is currently in use, then install the latest ATTO driver found at www.attotech.com.

Windows NT

- 1 **Open** My Computer
- 2 **Open** Control Panel
- 3 **Open** SCSI Adapters
- 4 **Examine the Driver tab for your SCSI adapter. If the driver is not express2.sys, install the express2.sys driver.**
- 5 **Either remove the previously-installed driver or disable it using the Devices applet. If the system has a built in Symbios or LSI adapter, do not disable the driver for that adapter.**

Windows 2000 and XP

- 1 **Using the Device Manager, select SCSI & RAID Controllers**
- 2 **Examine the Driver tab for your SCSI adapter. If the driver is not express2.sys, install the express2.sys driver.**
- 3 **Either remove the previously-installed driver or disable it using the Devices applet. If the system has a built in Symbios or LSI adapter, do not disable the driver for that adapter.**

Set registry for large block transfers

If your application requires large block transfers, set the registry entry correctly for the MaximumSGList keyword. Several files supplied with the device driver download package can set this value to any one of the following sizes: 64Kb, 128KB, 256Kb, 512KB, 1MB and NT default (64KB). The files are ASCII text files and can be viewed with any suitable editor. The files also explain the registry setting and how to change the setting.

The ExpressPCI adapter can have a maximum transfer size from 64KB to 1MB. If the registry value is set to a number higher than 0xff, the driver will reduce the setting to 0xff. The driver installation process will set the default value to 0xff.

Set up RAID groups with ATTO ExpressRAID

Instead of using the RAID functionality built into Windows OS, use the ATTO ExpressRAID software for the most efficient performance.

ATTO ExpressRAID requires one less level of driver through which commands must pass and fewer commands are required to pass through the driver hierarchy.

Other advantages of ATTO ExpressRAID striping:

- ❖ You can boot your system off striped drives
- ❖ Stripe sets created with ExpressRAID are recognizable by DOS and Windows
- ❖ You can stripe removable-media drives with ExpressRAID.

If you have purchased the striping option, additional information about ExpressRAID is

available in the file *Stripe.txt* on the CD which has been included with your ATTO ExpressPCI adapters.

Increase transfer size

If you are writing to an application that uses a lot of sequential disk I/O to a contiguous area on disk, you should use as large a transfer size as possible to reduce overhead on the system, on the SCSI bus and within disk drives.

Analyze your I/Os

For large sequential data transfers, use Direct I/O by selecting *FILE_FLAG_WRITE_THROUGH* and *FILE_FLAG_NO_BUFFERING* flags with your *CreateFile* call to avoid the overhead of copying data from one area of memory to another, to reduce the number of SCSI commands which must be executed and to leave system pages available for other data.

If your application requires a small number of I/Os and the transfers are rather small, however, you may get better performance by letting the system cache your data in the system pages.

You might want to use over-lapped I/O using the *FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED* option with the *CreateFile* call. Overlapped I/O allows the

application to send many commands to the device at once.

The ATTO Disk Benchmark program, included with the ExpressPCI Utilities on the CD shipped with your ExpressPCI adapter, shows the effect of using the above I/O modes.

- ❖ If you turn off Direct I/O and set the file size to a value significantly less than the amount of memory in your computer, you will get some artificially high transfer rates because very little I/O is actually being performed by the SCSI device: all the activity is involved in transferring data between the application and the system pages.
- ❖ As you increase the file size to a value more than the amount of memory in your computer, you will see marked performance degradation.
- ❖ If you turn on Direct I/O, you can see the effect of removing the system pages from the overhead picture.
- ❖ If you use overlapped I/O, you will see performance improvements in the low to medium transfer sizes.
- ❖ However, depending on the amount of memory in your computer, you may not be able to use queue depths greater than 4 or 5.

5 Troubleshooting

This chapter contains solutions for the most common problems you might encounter. If you need additional assistance, please refer to the ATTO Technology web site (www.attotech.com) or contact an ATTO Technology authorized representative.

General suggestions

- ❖ Check each cable connection on every device. Verify all cables are in proper working condition. Loose or broken cables are often the cause of errors or problems.
- ❖ Check that your SCSI devices are plugged into an AC outlet and are turned on before you add power to your computer.
- ❖ Verify that all devices and busses are properly terminated. See Chapter 3.1 for more information.
- ❖ Verify that all devices attached to the ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI adapter have unique SCSI IDs. The ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI adapter has a default SCSI ID of 7.
- ❖ If the same device shows up at several different SCSI IDs, either its SCSI ID is set the same as the ATTO ExpressPCI SCSI ID, or the cable is defective.
- ❖ If a device doesn't appear and cables and termination are set properly, try lengthening the SCSI Reset Delay using the ExpressPCI Utilities found on the CD that came with your host adapter.
- ❖ PC users should make sure that SCSI adapter firmware and Windows drivers are at the same revision level. Unless indicated otherwise, the latest drivers and firmware can be downloaded from the ATTO Technology website (www.attotech.com)

Windows 2000/XP

- ❖ If using an Intel-based PC, SCSI drives should be booted up before the host computer. If the PC is powered up before the drives, the drives may not be visible to Windows 2000/XP.

If the devices connected to the ATTO

ExpressPCI host adapter are not accessible:

- 1 **Right-click *My Computer* and select *Properties*.**
- 2 **Select the *Hardware* tab and select *Device Manager*.**
- 3 **If the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter does not appear under the *SCSI and RAID controllers*, shut down and make sure the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter is properly seated in the PCI slot (remove power from the PC, remove its case, check the PCI slot, replace the case, apply power).**
- 4 **Reload the driver.**
- 5 **If the adapter has been identified but there is an exclamation point (!) on the listing, right click on the listing and select *Uninstall*. Reboot system and repeat the installation process. If problems persist, contact your authorized ATTO Technology representative.**

- ❖ If the card has been recently re-flashed with new firmware, the new Windows driver must be installed. Follow the procedure in Chapter 3.2.
- ❖ All of the external devices connected to the host adapter should be identified. If they do not appear in the *Device Manager*, the external devices or connection may not be working properly.
- ❖ For Intel-based PCs, check the computer CMOS setup and verify that the PCI slots are configured correctly. Procedures vary greatly: refer to the manual supplied with your system or call the computer supplier for configuration assistance.
- ❖ If these do not solve the problem, re-flash the host adapter and re-install the Windows 2000/XP driver.

Windows NT

❖ If using an Intel-based PC, SCSI drives should be booted up before the host computer. If the PC is powered up before the drives, the drives may not be visible to Windows NT.

If the devices connected to ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter are not accessible:

- 1 Open the *SCSI Adapters* utility in the *Control Panel* under *Settings*.
- 2 Verify the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter 64-bit PCI SCSI host adapter appears under the *Devices List*.
- 3 If it does not appear in the *Device List*, verify that the adapter is seated properly in the PCI slot (remove power from the PC, remove its case, check the PCI slot, replace the case, apply power).
- 4 If it has been identified, click on the *Drivers Tab* to see if the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter driver has been started. It will say *Started* in the right hand column of the window. If the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter driver appears but is not started, check on the device status. In the *Control Panel* click on *Devices* and scroll down to *express2*. Click **Startup button**. **Startup type should be Boot**. Click on *Hardware profiles*, *status should be Enabled*.
- 5 If *ExpressPCI* does not appear in the *Device List*, try reloading the driver software as described in Chapter 3.2 of this manual.

6 If it is started, go back to the *Devices* tab of the *SCSI adapters* utility window and double click on the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter description, and then on the bus it is assigned to. All of the external devices connected in the loop should be identified. If they do not appear in the *Device List*, the external devices or connection are not working properly.

- ❖ If the card has been recently re-flashed with new firmware, the new NT driver must be installed.
- ❖ For Intel-based PCs, check the computer CMOS setup and verify that the PCI slots are configured correctly. Procedures vary greatly: refer to the manual supplied with your system or call the computer supplier for configuration assistance.
- ❖ If these suggestions do not solve the problem, re-flash the host adapter and re-install the Windows NT driver.

Macintosh

- ❖ Power up SCSI drives before booting up your machine. If the Macintosh host is powered up before the drives, the drives may not automatically mount (depending on when the drives were powered on).
- ❖ Re-flash the card using the updater program (See Chapter 3.2). Select the unconditional flash option when attempting to re-flash the host adapter.

Appendix A Standards and compliances

The equipment described in this manual generates and uses radio frequency energy. The Technical Specification sheet for a particular ATTO ExpressPCI host bus adapter list certifications for that model.



FCC standards: radio and television interference

WARNING This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- ❖ Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- ❖ Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- ❖ Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- ❖ Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help



Canadian standards

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.



European standards

Declaration of Conformity

This following statement applies to the ATTO Express PCI host bus adapter.

This device has been tested in the basic operating configuration and found to be compliant with the following European Union standards:

Application of Council Directive: 89/336/EEC

Standard(s) to which conformity is declared: [EN55024:1998](#)

This Declaration will only be valid when this product is used in conjunction with other CE approved devices and when the entire system is tested to the applicable CE standards and found to be compliant.

Appendix B SCSI accessories

The following SCSI accessories are available through ATTO Technology and authorized resellers. Contact an ATTO Technology authorized sales representative to order.

Cables

CBL-F68R-681	Internal Ribbon - 68-pin "P/68-pin "P" - 0.5m
CBL-F68R-682	Internal Ribbon - Triple 68-pin "P/68-pin "P" - 1m
CBL-FP68-C3	System Cable - HD68/50-pin Centronics - 1m
CBL-U68E-681	System Cable - HD68/HD68 fine pitch - 1m
CBL-F68E-686	System Cable - HD68/HD68 fine pitch - 2m
CBL-F68E-003	System Cable - HD68/HD68 fine pitch - 3m
CBL-HD60-681	System Cable - High Density 60-pin/HD68 - 1m
CBL-VHDC-003	Cable, SCSI, VHDCI to VHDCI - 3m
CBL-V68E-001	System Cable - Very High Density VHDCI 68-pin/HD/68 - 1m

Terminators

TERM-V68E-002	Terminator, VHDCI, Active, LVD
TERM-F68A-SE	Terminator - 68-pin "P" Active, Single-Ended
TERM-F68A-DE	Terminator - 68-pin "P" Active, Differential
TERM-V68L-LVD	Terminator - 68-pin "P" Low Voltage Differential
ADAP-50AF-68P	Adapter - 50-pin "A" Female to 68-pin "P" Female

A variety of Fibre Channel and SCSI products are also available from ATTO Technology. Please contact your ATTO sales representative for product descriptions and part number information.

Fibre Channel solutions

FC Rack System	Modular Fibre Channel rack
ATTO FibreBridge	Fibre Channel to SCSI bridge
ATTO FibreCenter	Fibre Channel Hub
ATTO ExpressPCI FCSW	1-gigabit Fibre Channel Host Adapter
ATTO ExpressPCI FC 2600	1-gigabit Fibre Channel Host Adapter
ATTO ExpressPCI FC 3305	2-gigabit Fibre Channel Host Adapter

Software

ATTO AcelWare	SAN (Storage Area Network) volume management
ATTO ExpressRAID	Creates RAID groups across storage in networks
ATTO ExpressPCI Utilities	Configuration and management software

Appendix C Fibre Channel host adapter guide

ATTO Technology offers a number of SCSI and Fibre Channel solutions for storage. The following chart compares the features of ExpressPCI Fibre Channel host adapters.

Supported platforms: Sun Solaris; Linux; NetWare; SCO Unix; Windows 2000, 95/98, NT, and Macintosh OS and OS X.

Complete RAID packages are also available and include an ExpressPCI SCSI host adapter, ExpressRAID software and appropriate cable(s). Add "-KIT" suffix to host adapter product code (i.e. EPCI-UL3D-KIT)

	ExpressPCI FCSW	Express PCI FC 2600	ExpressPCI FC 3300	ExpressPCI FC 3321	Express PCI FC 3305
Fibre Channel ports	1	1	1	2	1
Optical interface	Fixed SW SC		Fixed SW LC	Fixed SW LC	
Copper interface		HSSDC			HSSDC
Max. transfer rate	200 MB/sec. full duplex	200 MB/sec. full duplex	400 MB/sec. full duplex	400 MB/sec. per channel full duplex	400 MB/sec. full duplex
Class 2 transfers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Class 3 transfers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Full duplex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66 MHz backward compatible with 33 MHz	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64- and 32-bit PCI support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Windows® XP/2000/NT; Windows 95/98; Linux and Macintosh® OS, OS X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RAID support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Max. cable length	500 m	25 m (175 m with MIA)	500 m	500 m	25 m (175 m with MIA)
Part number	EPCI-FCSW-000	EPCI-2600-000	EPCI-3300-000	EPCI-3321-000	EPCI-3305-000

Complete RAID packages are also available. To receive the ATTO ExpressPCI host adapter, ExpressRAID software and appropriate cable(s), add "-KIT" to host adapter product code (i.e., EPCI-2600-000-KIT) when ordering.

Appendix D Contact ATTO Technology, Inc.

Customer service, sales information and technical support are available by phone Monday through Friday, Eastern Standard Time 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., or by e-mail and web site 24-hours a day.

ATTO Technology, Inc.

155 CrossPoint Parkway
Amherst, New York 14068
(716) 691-1999 • voice
(716) 691-9353 • fax
<http://www.attotech.com>

ATTO Technology can also be reached via e-mail at the following addresses:

Sales Support: sls@attotech.com

Technical Support: techsupp@attotech.com